

MAGI# 0439332604

B-3933

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

APPLICATION — PART 1

(Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976)

Instructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No Certification may be made unless a completed application form has been received (PL 94-455). Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to complete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at any time during the year, and may be sent separately or with Part 2.

PART 1 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

NAME OF PROPERTY: Church Condominiums (Old St. Monica's Church)

Address of property Street: 120 108-116 West Hill Street

City Baltimore County _____ State Maryland Zip Code 21230

Name of historic district in which property is located Otterbein Historic District

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

(See instructions for map and photograph requirements--use reverse side if necessary)

See Attached.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

(Use reverse side if necessary)

See Attached.

Date of construction (if known) 1871-1872 ☒ Original site ☐ Moved Date of alterations (if known) 1950's

NAME: MAILING ADDRESS OF OWNER:

Name Warren C. Smith Paul Marks

Street 6035 Hollins Avenue 123 Market Place

City Baltimore State Maryland Zip Code 21210

Telephone Number (during day) Area Code (301) 377-5770 (301) 727-2000

I hereby attest that the information I have provided is to the best of my knowledge, correct, and that I am owner of the property described above.

Signature Paul Marks Date 5/28/82
Prepared by: Barbara A. Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.
121 Water Street, Baltimore, MD 21202 (301) 837-3691

For office use only

Is structure described above included within the boundaries of the National Register historic district and ☒ contributes ☐ does not contribute to the character of district

Is structure ☒ appears ☐ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) and ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with the Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60.1).

Is structure located in a district which ☐ appears ☒ does not appear to meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.6) ☐ will likely ☐ will not be nominated to the National Register in accord with Department of the Interior procedures (36 CFR 60.1) and ☒ appears ☐ does not appear to contribute to the character of said district

Signature W. Little Date 7-12-82
State Historic Preservation Officer

Is property has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Department of the Interior (36 CFR 67) and ☐ is subject to depreciation under Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

Is hereby certified a historic structure

Does not contribute to the character of the historic district and does not merit certification as a historic structure. Reasons given on the attached sheet

Signature _____ Date _____
Keeper of the National Register

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION--PART I

120

Name/address of Property: Church Condominiums (Old St. Monica's Church) 108-116 W. Hill StreetName/Address of Owner: Warren C. Smith, 6035 Hollins Avenue

Baltimore, Maryland 21210

Telephone: (301) 377-5770

Prepared by: Barbara A. Hoff, Dalsemer, Catzen and Associates, Inc.

121 Water Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Telephone: (301) 837-3691

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Monica's Church, built in 1871-1872, reflects the style of buildings which infilled the district following the majority of construction in the first half of the 19th century. Like the vernacular rowhouses which surround it, the church is a small, simple interpretation of an architectural style popular at that time. Its scale and materials are typical of the buildings within the district. The structure has been completely rehabilitated and adapted for use as condominiums.

This church is an Italianate Romanesque Revival style temple form built of masonry with a running bond brick facade over a low basement. The structure is two stories high, three bays wide, and six bays long with a rectangular plan and gable roof.

The gable end facade contains four evenly spaced pilasters stretching the height of the building. The main entrance is located in the central bay with windows in each side bay as well as the three second story bays. These windows lie within individual, recessed planes which have a corbel table along their top edge. There is another corbel table just beneath the simple wood roof cornice which has paired brackets. At the peak of the roof there is a wooden Roman cross. (Photos 1,2,4,5)

This facade was extremely deteriorated. Some windows were boarded up; others were sheathed in metal. The wood for the door frame and hood had decayed severely, and its opening was boarded over. The newly rehabilitated facade now has completely cleaned and repointed brick work. The main doorway was restored and consists of low brick steps, a marble sill, plain wood surround, plain wood reveals, and a wooden hood with modillions and molded brackets. A new entrance, which is compatible with building's style and period of construction, is recessed within this frame and consists of wood framed glass double doors with a single transom above. (Photo 6)

The windows on either side are wood, two over two, double hung and placed within segmental arched openings which have brick drip molds and marble subsills. The second story end bay windows are similar except that the wall opening is round arched and the two upper sash lights are also round arched. The central bay window is comprised of a large, rounded arched opening with coupled windows identical to those in the end bays. The tympanum of the brick arch contains a bullseye window tangent to the coupled windows below. The wooden cornice and cross were repaired and repainted.. (Photo 7)

In the southwest corner of the first floor of this facade there is a marble cornerstone having a recessed panel with "1883" and a Roman cross inscribed within it.

The west and east elevations are built of common bond brick. Brick pilasters mark each bay and maintain the temple theme of the design. These pilasters merge into a water table and a corbeled brick cornice, and thus the wall surface of each bay appears to be recessed into the wall. This brick work was in poor condition and had been painted. There were also bricked or boarded window openings

Name/address of Property: Church Condominiums (Old St. Monica's Church)
120
108-116 West Hill Street, Baltimore, MD 21230

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

in all but the southernmost bay in each story. These openings had segmental, double course, rowlock arches and wood subsills. Above the northern and southernmost interior pilasters there were short, brick chimneys. (Photo 2)

The rehabilitation of this facade included water cleaning and repointing of the brick and then application of a stucco siding within the recessed plan of each bay. All of the windows except the northernmost were replaced. Because a new loft level was built for each main floor, the window frames are subdivided in half with a wood panel. The first floor windows are now wood casement windows in both halves, and the second floor windows are wood casements on the bottom and wood hoppers on the top. On the west elevation, wood and metal balconies were built outside of the end bay windows. Above them the chimneys were relocated and rebuilt of stuccoed metal. Chimneys on the west side were removed, and mechanical systems were placed along this wall. (Photos 8, 9)

The three bay, common bond brick north wall of the church had also decayed. Its first floor had been painted and all openings had been bricked or boarded over. In the gable of the roof there was a diapered attic vent and plain wood bargeboards. The facade has been rehabilitated by cleaning with water, repointing of the brick, and the installation of new windows. The end bays of the first floor now have a round arched opening with wood framed glass sliding doors and a wood framed glass transom in the tympanum of the arch. On the second floor, each end bay has an arched, wood framed, single light fixed window with a transom in the tympanum. The central bay opening has paired windows within a single arch with a common transom in the intrados. Flush within the end wall, two stuccoed metal chimneys were constructed. A patio outside of each first floor condominiums is enclosed by a new running bond brick wall with Flemish bond every eighth course and rowlock coping. (Photos 3, 10, 11)

The deteriorated black tar paper roof surface has been replaced with black asphalt shingles, and two, shallow bubble skylights were installed within the eastern half of the roof.

The interior of this church was severely deteriorated because of lack of maintenance and exposure to the elements. Numerous conversions and alterations had also contributed to the destruction of almost all significant religious and architectural detail. As a result, the interior was completely gutted during rehabilitation and the floors were partially subdivided with loft levels.

All of the condominiums have certain common elements. These include painted gypsum board ceilings and walls with plain wood baseboards and no crown molding. All of the floors are glazed ceramic tile in the hallway, kitchens, and bathrooms, while the living/dining rooms variously are wood or glazed ceramic tile. All of the bedrooms, studies, and studios are carpeted. All doors are hollow core, flush wood and the lighting consists of recessed fixtures. The fireplaces are metal with brick hearths (some are raised) glazed ceramic tile surrounds, and some have exposed flues. (Photos 12-20)

The first floor plan has an entrance vestibule with double wood framed glass doors and single transom opening onto a single main hall which equally separates the two condominiums on this floor. This hall angles into each residence with plans

Name/address of Property: Church Condominiums (Old St. Monica's Church)

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120

108-116 West Hill Street, Baltimore, MD 21230

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

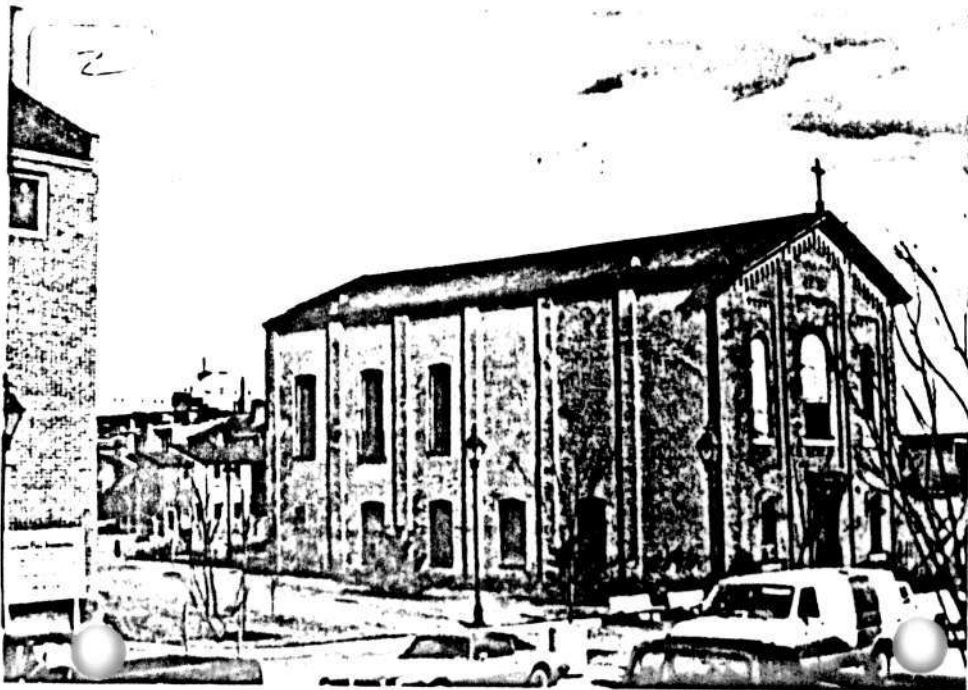
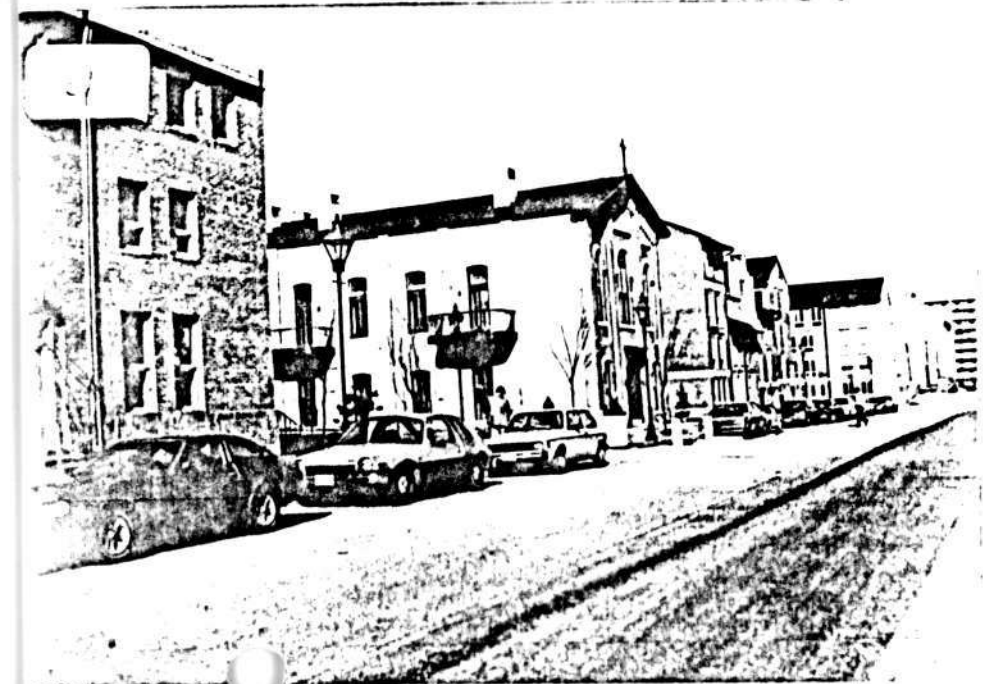
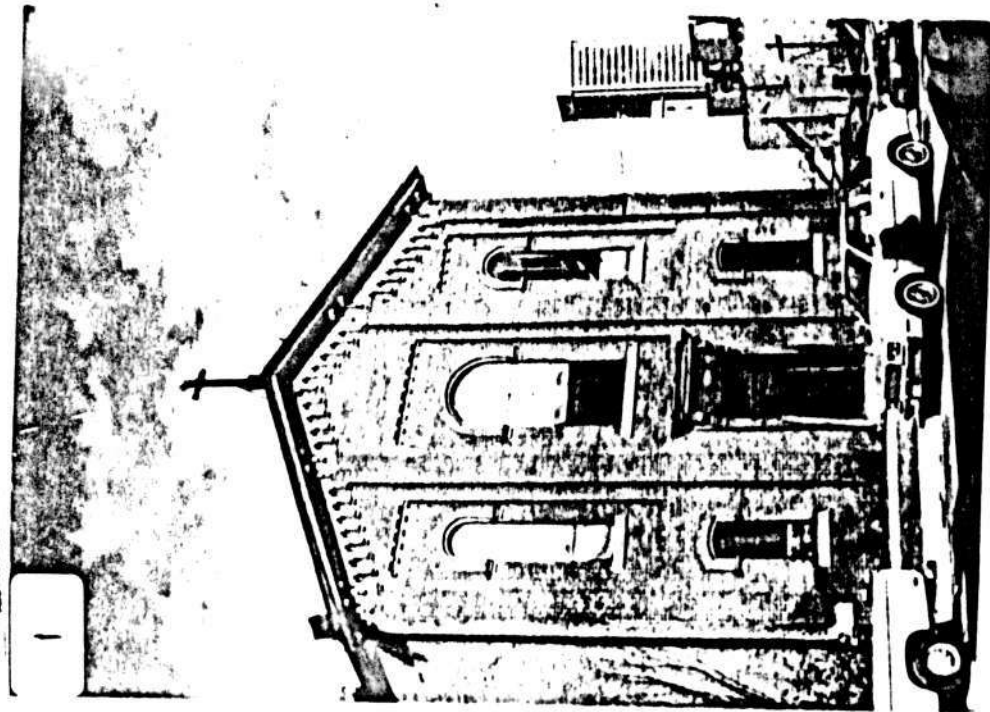
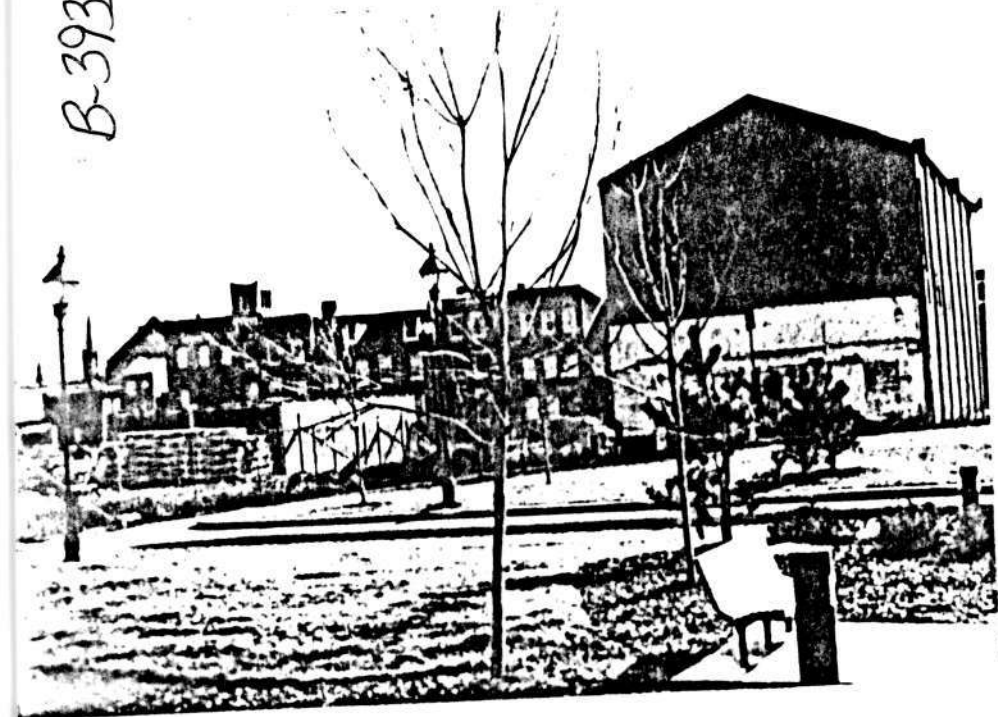
which are mirror images of each other, consisting of a dining/living room at the north end, a central kitchen and bathroom, and a southern end bedroom. The north wall of the living/dining room is exposed brick, and steps lead up to the sliding glass doors opening onto the patio beyond. (Photos 12-16)

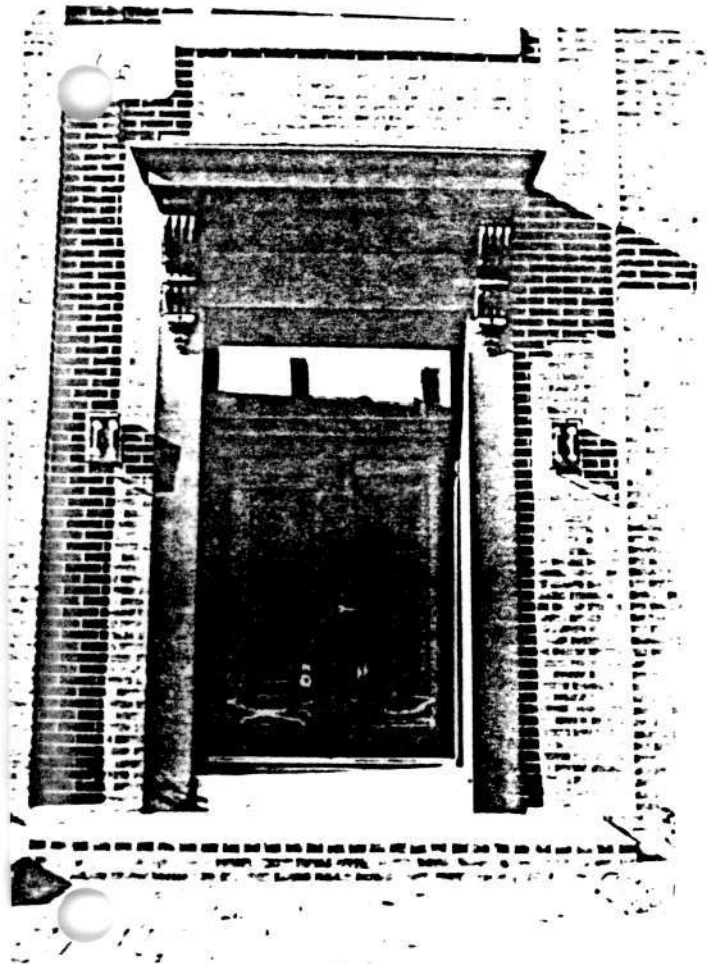
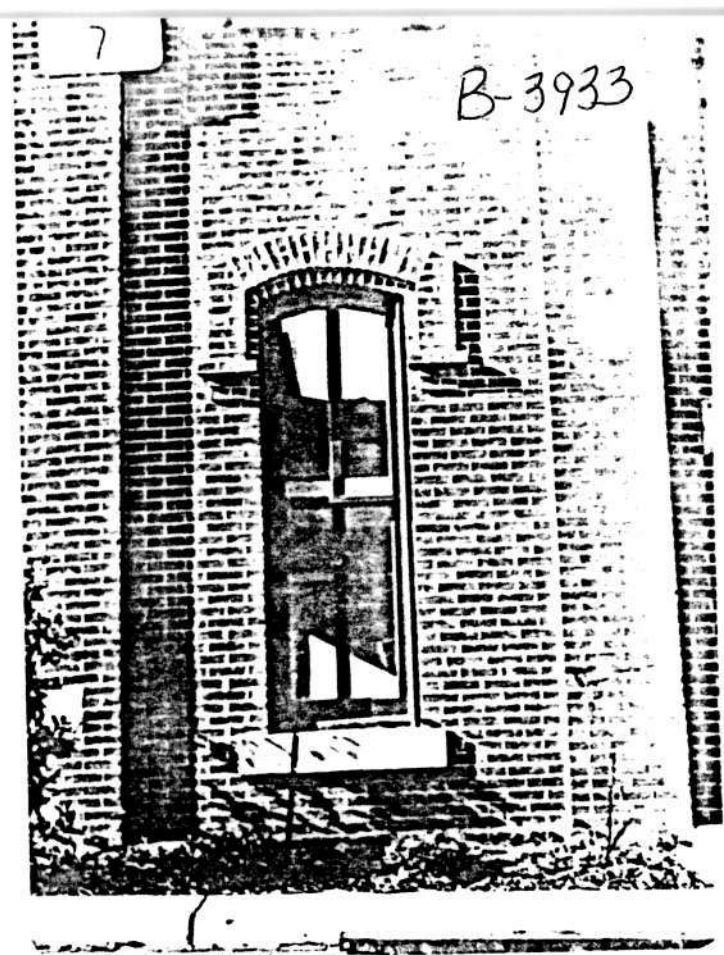
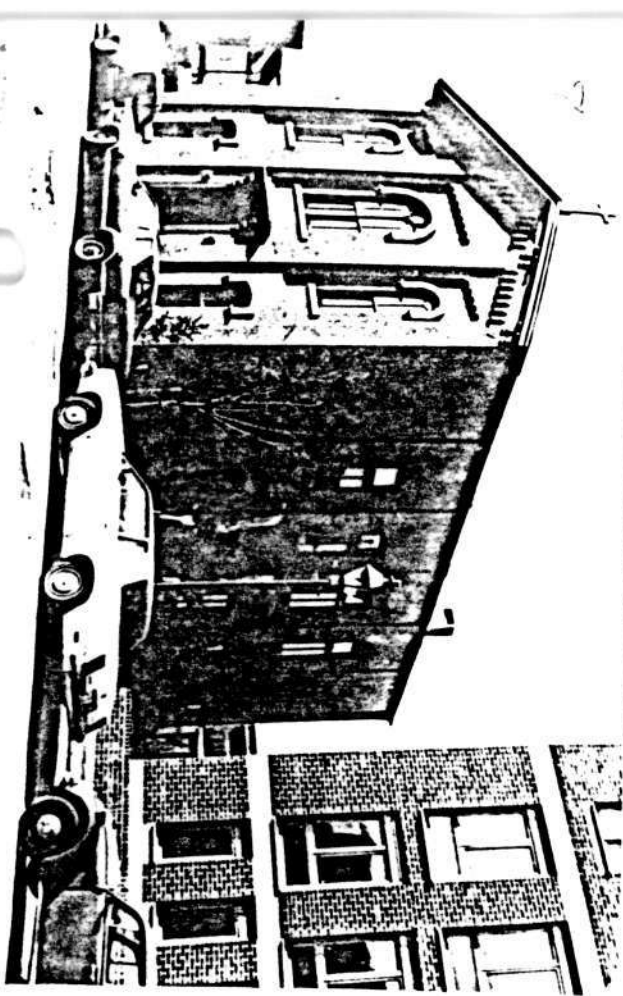
Stairs with a solid parapet and natural wood handrail lead from this space up to the loft level which contains a study, bathroom and bedroom.

The building's main hall also contains the closed string, single run staircase to the second story. The banister has a cast iron, fluted column with a palm leaf capital as its newel post. This column is an original element of the building. The rest of the banister has square, plain metal balusters and a natural wood handrail.

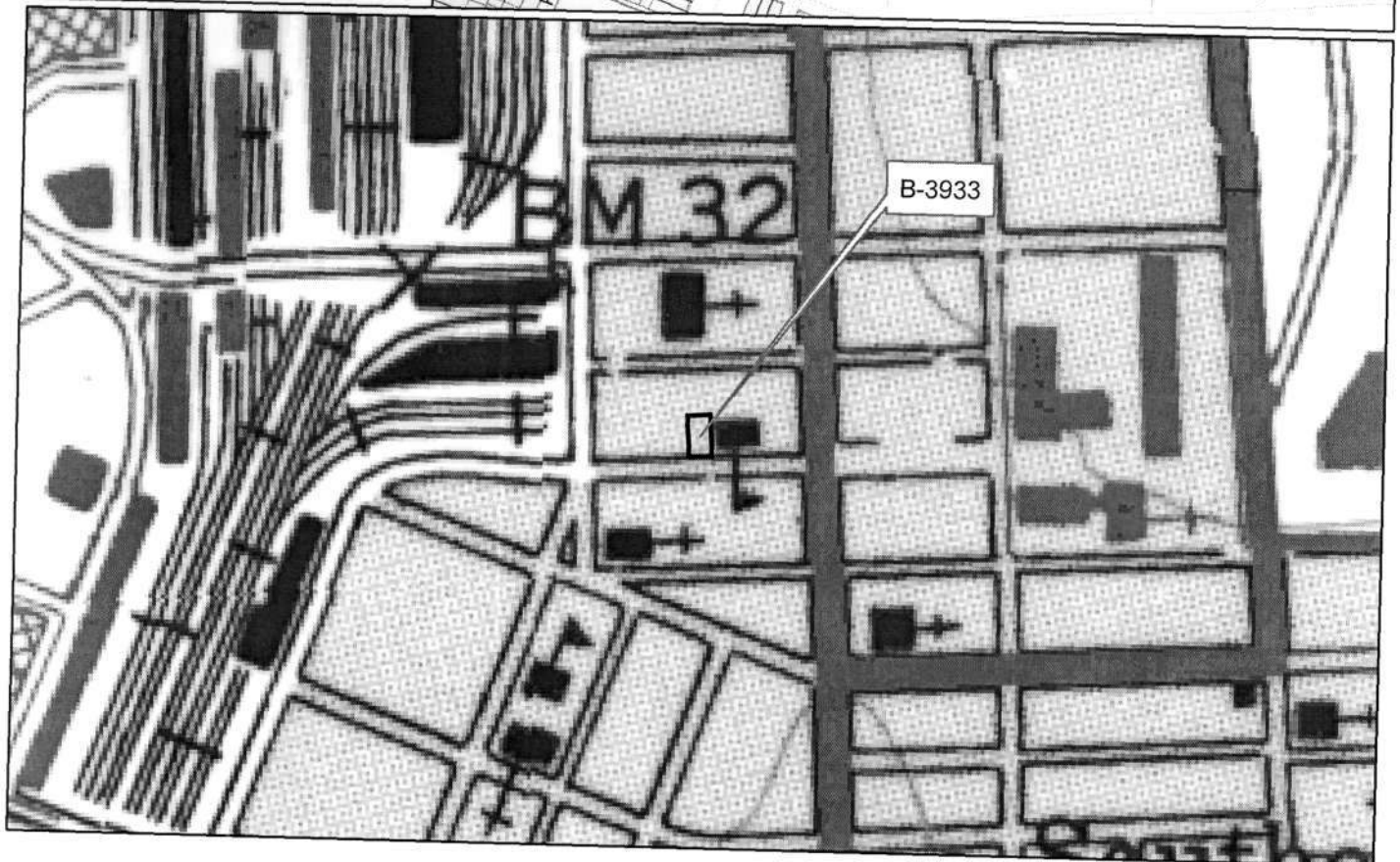
The plans of the second floor condominiums are again mirror images of each other, but they are quite different than those of the first floor. In unit 201, a central hall opens straight into a foyer which has a study on its west side and a kitchen on its east side. South of these three spaces is the two story high living/dining room. Its doorway has a screen of two of the cast iron columns previously mentioned. The south wall of this room consists of exposed brick, and French doors in the west wall open onto the balcony. Metal spiral steps in the northeast corner of the room lead from the main level to the loft above which has a studio on the east side, a central bath, and a bedroom on the west side. The studio has a skylight, and the hallway from it to the bedroom is open to the floor below. In the bedroom there is an opening to the floor below and a polished metal exposed flue for the fireplace below. (Photos 17-20)

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108-446 W. Hill Street
Block 0883 Lots CO0883
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

St. Monica's

AND/OR COMMON

Hill Street Church Condominiums

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

120 W. Hill Street

Third

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

21230

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Warren Smith

Paul Marks

Telephone #: 752-3973 Marks
377-5770 Smith

STREET & NUMBER

6035 Hollins Ave.

120 W. Hill St.

CITY, TOWN

Balto., Md. 21210

Balto., Md. 21230

STATE, zip code

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Balto. City Court House

Liber #: 4052

Folio #: 364

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Md.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Proposed Otterbein Historic District (contributing structure)

DATE

1982

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Commission on Historic and Architectural Preservation

CITY, TOWN

Balto.,

STATE

Md.

B-3933

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Monica's Church (Hill Street Church Condominiums) is located on the north side of West Hill Street in Otterbein and faces south. A small park adjoins the west and north elevations of the tall, narrow, free-standing building. The roof is gabled and there are four interior chimneys. A simple wooden cross rests atop the peak of the south gable end. The church is constructed of brick in American common bond. The insets of the side bays have been stuccoed.

South Elevation

The front, or south, facade of the building contains a main entrance and 5 windows. Four engaged pilasters of the same material as the rest of the facade project from the surface. Under the eaves of the gable, which is supported by 8 paired brackets, is a corbel table. Two metal tie rods are visible at each upper corner. Each upstairs window is covered by a semi-elliptical hoodmold with corbel stop in brick and is set in a shallow impression with a corbel table over each, the central one being slightly higher and wider than the flanking ones. A marble subsill rests beneath each window. There are 4 high, narrow lights to each window. The central window consists of 2 paired windows in one opening with tracery above which has been repaired and replaced in its original pattern.

The first story contains 2 over 2, double hung sashes with long, narrow lights. A brick, segmental hoodmold with corbel stop exists over each. The wood and glass double doors of the main entrance are framed by a wooden frontispiece with a cornice supported by decorative consoles. Scroll-like modillions run under the cornice. A corner stone of marble at the southwest corner reads 1883 and has a Roman cross inscribed within.

West Elevation

The west elevation is 6 bays wide with the 4 middle bays containing 2 segmentally arched windows each, one on the first story and one on the second. Each bay is defined by engaged pilasters which merge at the base to form a water table and at the top to form a plain corbeled cornice. The area between the pilasters has recently been stuccoed. There are 2 lately added metal and wood balconies on the second story.

North Elevation

The rear, or north, elevation of the building is 3 bays wide and contains 5 large arched windows, 3 above and 2 below. The central window on the second story consists of paired lights. Formerly, this was a blind wall though windows existed at some earlier time and were covered over. A decorative diamond patterned vent is at the peak of the roof. Metal tie rods are visible at the upper corners of the structure and midway down the eastern edge of the building. An eye-height brick wall in common bond encloses 2 brick patios off the first floor condominiums.

East Elevation.

The east elevation of St. Monica's mirrors the west elevation save there are no balconies.

Interiors

The interior of St. Monica's has recently been converted to 4 condominiums, 2 on each floor. As the church had been abandoned for some time and was open to the elements and vandals, the structure had fallen into miserable disrepair. The interior, therefore, was gutted and 4 residential units replaced the open areas.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 1

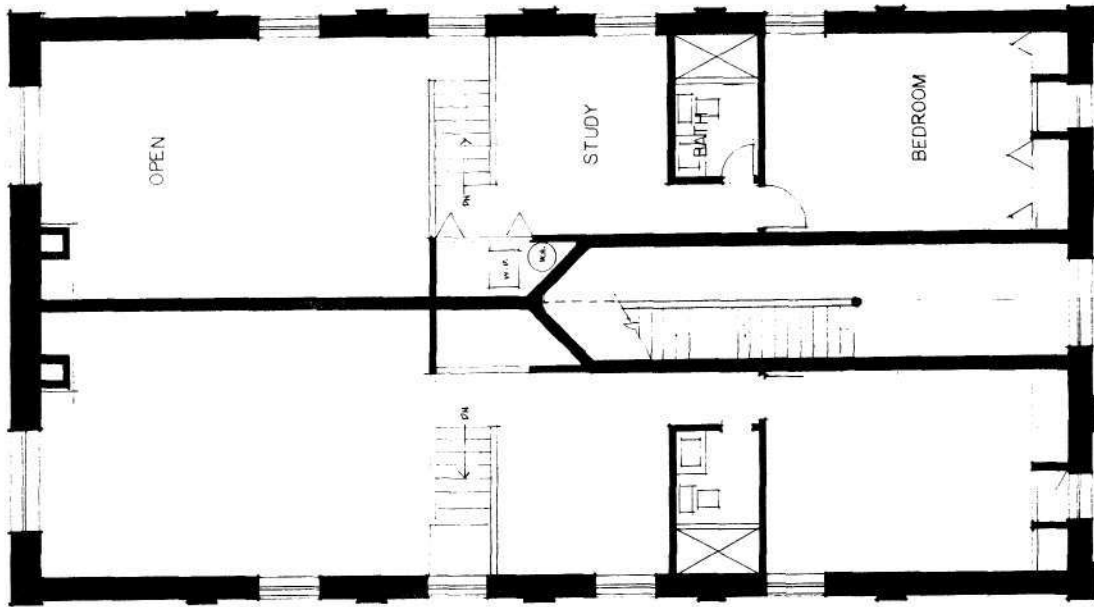
The first floor contains an entrance vestibule emptying into a narrow hall running north south which equally separates the first floor condominiums. A fluted, cast iron column was reused as a newel for the stairs which ascend to the upper units. The first floor condominiums are mirror images of each other and contain a living/dining room to the north, a central kitchen and bathroom, and a bedroom at the south end. A loft at the north end contains a study, a bedroom, and a bathroom.

The second floor condominiums, reached by a single run staircase off the main hall, are also mirror images of each other though they differ from the first floor units. One condominium exists at the south end of the building and the other is at the north end. In the south unit the study is at the west side, the kitchen and a bathroom at the east, with the living/dining room stretching the length of the south facade. Two more reused fluted, cast iron columns frame the entrance to the living/dining room of this unit. A spiral staircase at the east end of the dining area rises to the loft containing a bedroom, bathroom, and a studio with a skylight.

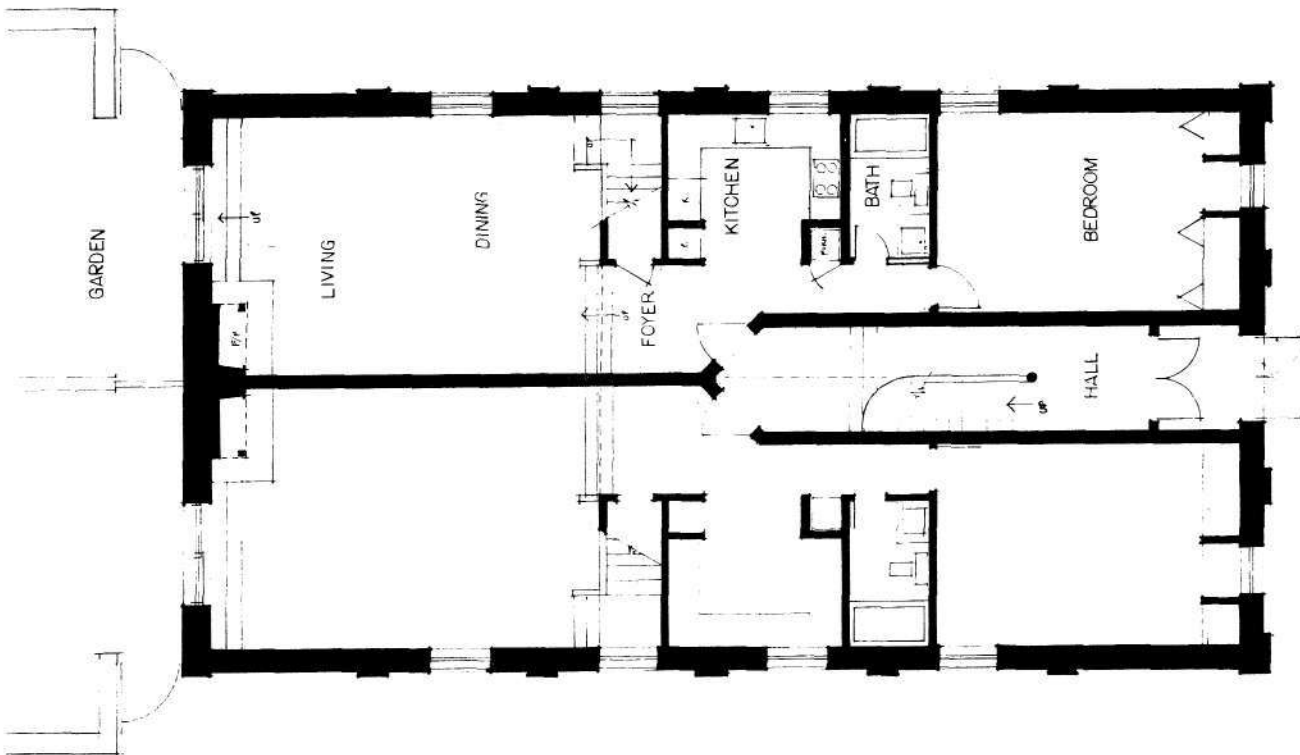
Before St. Monica's renovations, there was an entry vestibule approximately 6' by 10' with 2 sets of open well, 2 run staircases at either side. Beyond the vestibule a wooden and glass partition separated the entry from the body of the church. Two cast iron columns supported a main beam on the center axis of the body in an otherwise open space with an 11' clearing height.

The main sanctuary was upstairs with a wooden balcony (choir loft) across the front (south wall) of the building which measured approximately 15' by 35' and was reachable by both stairwells. Under this balcony was a storage room (possibly a coatroom). A stage-like platform was at the north end of the space and did not appear to be an original part of the building. The ceiling height in the main sanctuary was 24'. A continuous, painted, beaded, board wainscot surrounded the sanctuary walls at window sill height (about 4') while wooden floors, plaster walls and ceilings were found throughout the rest of the building.

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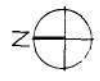


UNIT 101
LOFT LEVEL



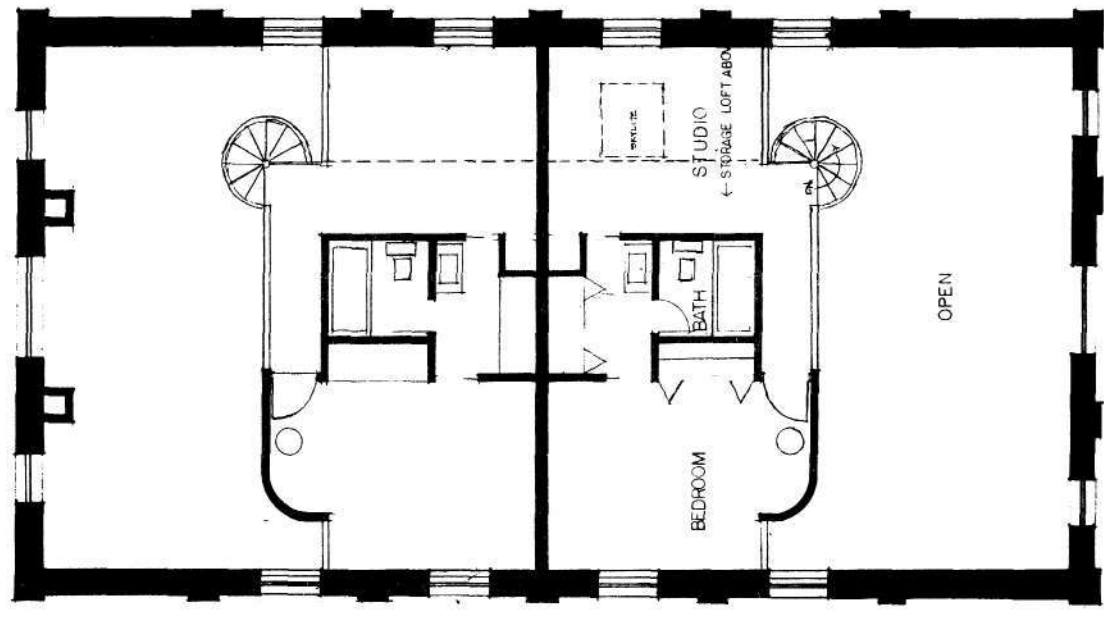
UNIT 102
GROUND LEVEL

CURRENT FIRST FLOOR PLANS OF ST. MONICA'S



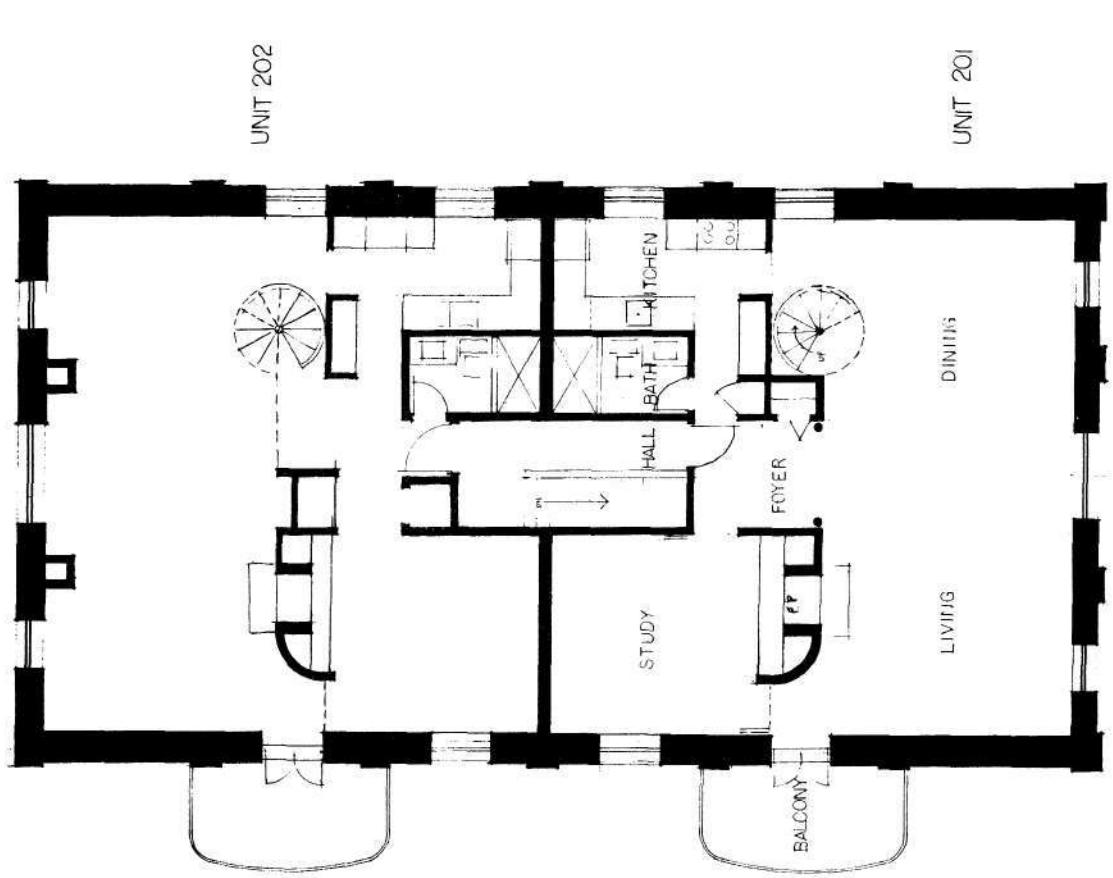
LOFT LEVEL

B-3933



UNIT 202

UNIT 201

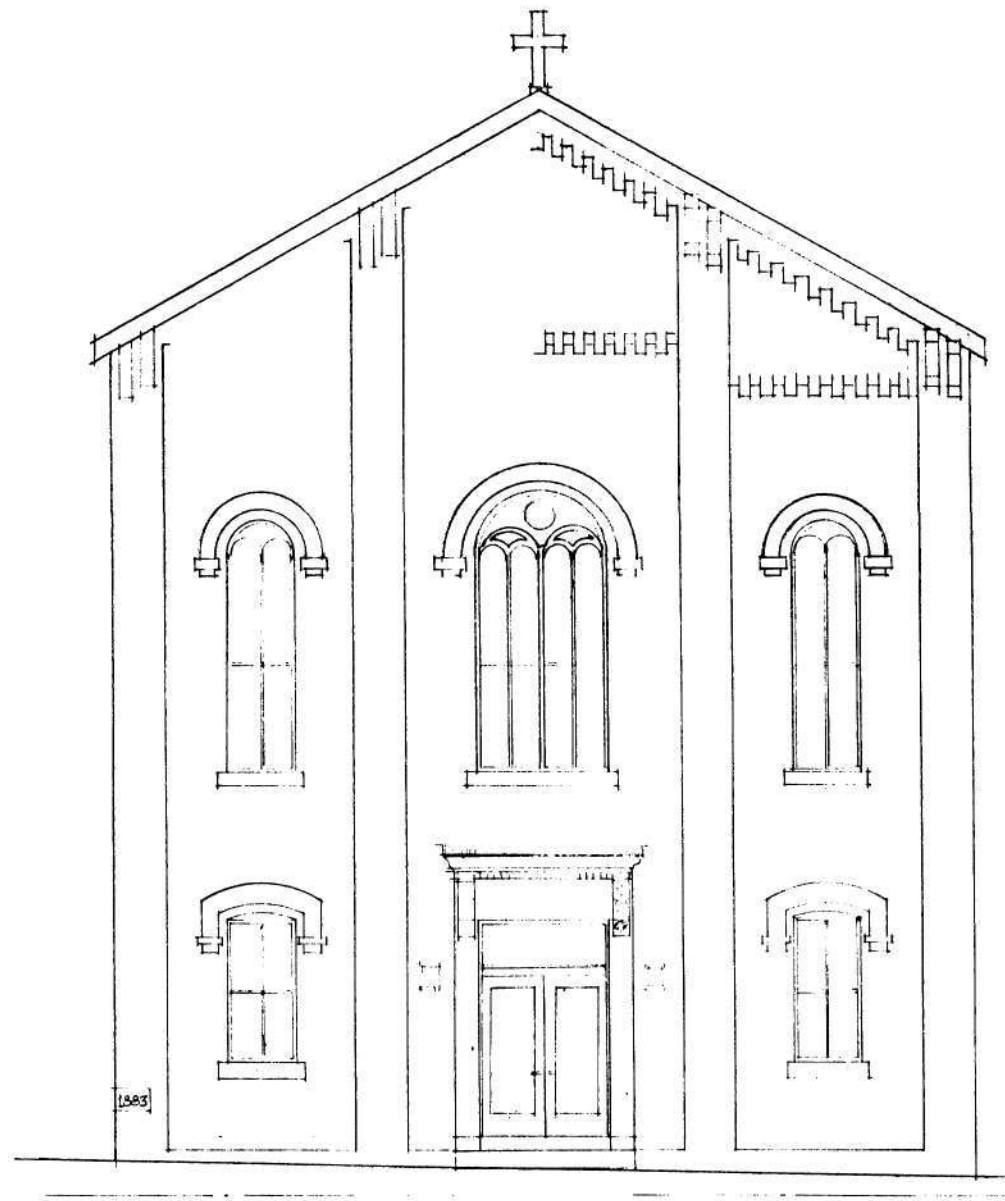


UNIT 202

UNIT 201

MAIN LEVEL

CURRENT SECOND FLOOR PLANS OF ST. MONICA'S



SOUTH ELEVATION

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1872

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Methodist Episcopal Church South

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Monica's, formerly a parish for Black Catholics in south Baltimore (the second oldest in the city) and offspring of St. Francis Xavier's parish, the first parish for Black Catholics in the United States, is a monument to the Black community of south Baltimore. The building has served as both church and school for poor Blacks (first Baptists and later Catholics) in the city for nearly a hundred years. Its significance lies in its existence as visual evidence of this phenomenon.

Additionally, the facade of St. Monica's is a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture popular mid-nineteenth century.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

St. Monica's cornerstone of 1883 belies its true age. The church was originally built in 1872 by the Methodist Episcopal Church South which purchased the land in 1871. There were originally rowhouses to each side of the structure. By 1878 this parish, suffering from financial problems, sold the property. Until 1882 various organizations rented the property including a small Black Baptist congregation. The building also served as barracks for the Salvation Army before being purchased by the Josephite Fathers, a Catholic brotherhood dedicated to serving Black Catholics in Baltimore. St. Monica's was dedicated on January 22, 1883 with Archbishop Gibbons pronouncing the Pontifical Benediction and preaching the first sermon. It is this ceremony which the cornerstone commemorates. Father Leeson, an Englishman by birth and formerly an Episcopalian, was the first pastor who also created a school in the large basement (1st floor) of the building for the education of the children in his parish. (1)

St. Monica's was the second parish in the city to be set up principally for Black Catholics, the charter members of the congregation coming from old St. Francis Xavier's, America's first Black Catholic parish which dates to 1863. (2) Until 1913; when it was taken over by the American Branch of the Josephite Order, it was the only church in Baltimore conducted under the customs of the English Order of Josephites.

St. Monica's parish moved a few blocks away to a location at Henrietta and Eutaw STs. on September 28, 1923. (3) By this time the Josephites had sold the property to the Catholic Church. The building was subsequently used by the "Our Lady of Sorrows" Church, an obscure Italian Catholic Church founded in 1866. The location was unusual since the majority of Italians resided on the east side of the harbor in Little Italy. (4) The church was used by this congregation for about 12 years. (5) In 1935 the building, having been given up by the Italians, was restored to the Black Catholic community when a fire destroyed the St. Monica's school at their new location. Alterations were made and the Hill Street building served as their school until it closed in June, 1958. (6) In 1958, the Catholic Church sold St. Monica's to a small autorepair

1. CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET # 2

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shop,,and in the early 1960's it was obtained by the city for demolition. The building laid vacant and became the target of vandals for a number of years. The current transition from church/school building to condominiums saved the structure from further deterioration.

Some of the changes in the building have been documented. For instance, the St. Joseph Advocate in April 1889 (p.608) states that "The new choir-gallery and baptistry have completely altered the front end of St. Monica's and that for the better in every way." This was the choir loft mentioned in the verbal description (Item 7 of this form). The Colored Harvest in February and March of 1939 describes the transformation of the building from church to school: "Four little classrooms are partitioned off in an old building which for almost a hundred years was used as a church." Later in the article the building is identified as old St. Monica's. In the April/May, 1935 issue of The Colored Harvest (p. 12) an article reports a fire at the new St. Monica's Church which was the cause for the return to the old Hill Street building.

One of the priests for St. Monica's, John Henry Dorsey, a native Baltimorean, (ordained June 21, 1902) was the first Black pastor in the south as head of St. Peter's Church in Pine Bluff Arkansas. He was also the second Black priest trained and ordained in the United States. He was appointed resident pastor of St. Monica's in 1918. (7)

St. Monica's has been included as a contributing structure to the proposed Otterbein Historic District in Baltimore City on the basis of its architectural and historic significance to the area. The Otterbein restoration project has changed the nature of the Hill Street area. The transient, poor, Black population no longer resides there; but many of their buildings still remain. Old St. Monica's is one of the vestiges of that community and is a fine example of a building serving the needs of a community for a hundred years.

NOTES

1. This paragraph compiled from information in The Colored Harvest, Vol. XXII, No. 1, February/March, 1934, pp. 10-12 and the Historic Preservation Certification form prepared by Barbara Hoff (Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.) for the Hill Street Church Condominiums (Old St. Monica's Church).
2. The Colored Harvest, Vol. 71, No. 5, May, 1959, p. 12.
3. The Colored Harvest, Vol. II, No. 6, November/December, 1923, p. 12.
4. Historic Preservation Certification form for Hill Street Church Condominiums.
5. The Colored Harvest, Vol. II, No. 5, September/October, 1923, p. 4.
6. The Colored Harvest, Vol. 71, No. 5, May, 1959, p. 13.
7. Paper titled: Fifty Years Since the March from St. Barnabus Church to St. Pius V Church, by Peter F. Hogan S.S.J., (Archivist for the Josephite Fathers) June 12, 1981.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Files at the Josephite Father's building at 1130 N. Calvert St.

Historic Preservation Certification form prepared by Barbara Hoff (Dalsemer, Catzen & Associates, Inc.) May, 1982.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .085 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

* Marie Fischer Cooke

May, 1982

ORGANIZATION

Goucher College

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

* 6222 Falls Road

TELEPHONE

296-2027

CITY OR TOWN

Baltimore

STATE

Md. 21209

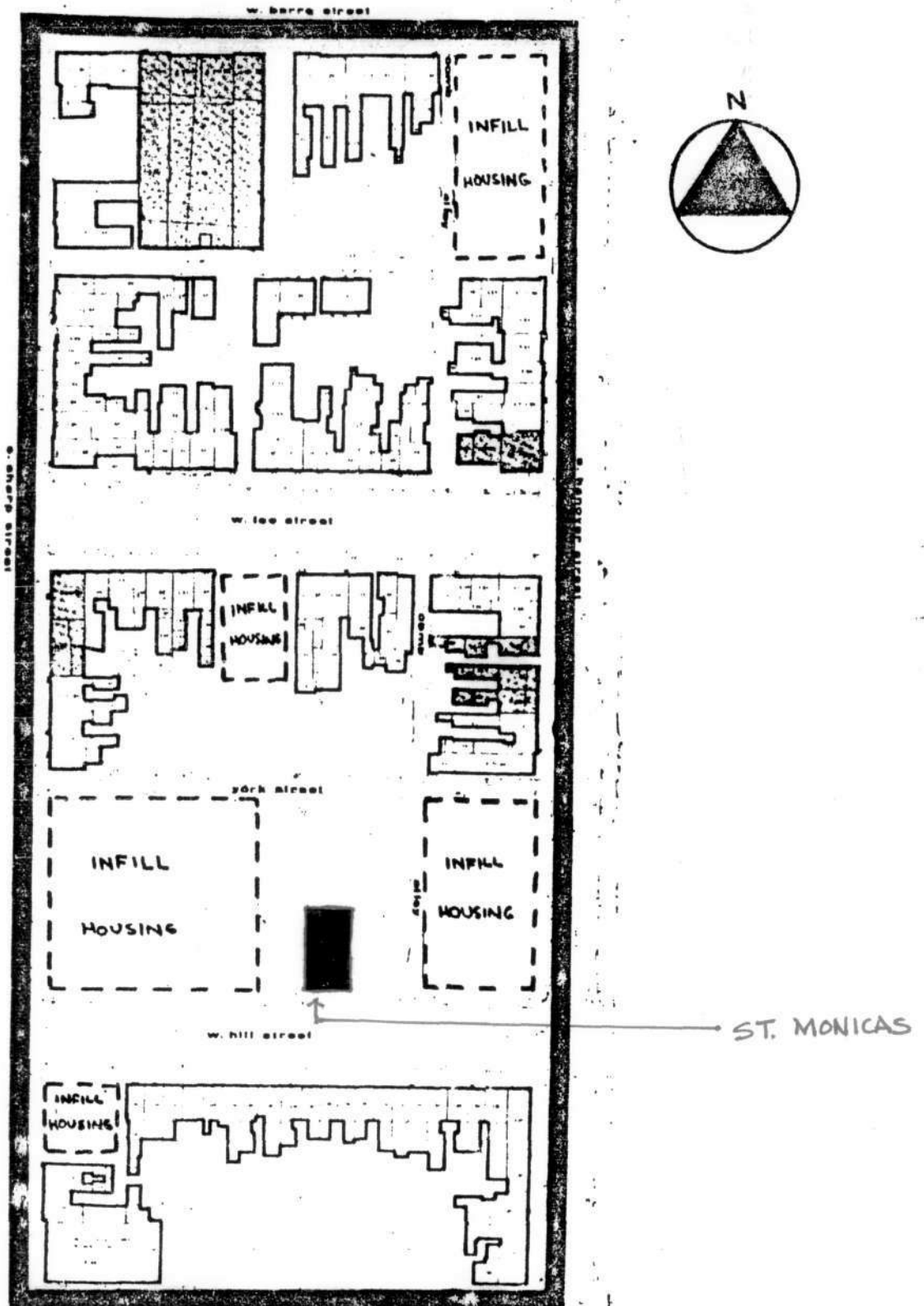
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

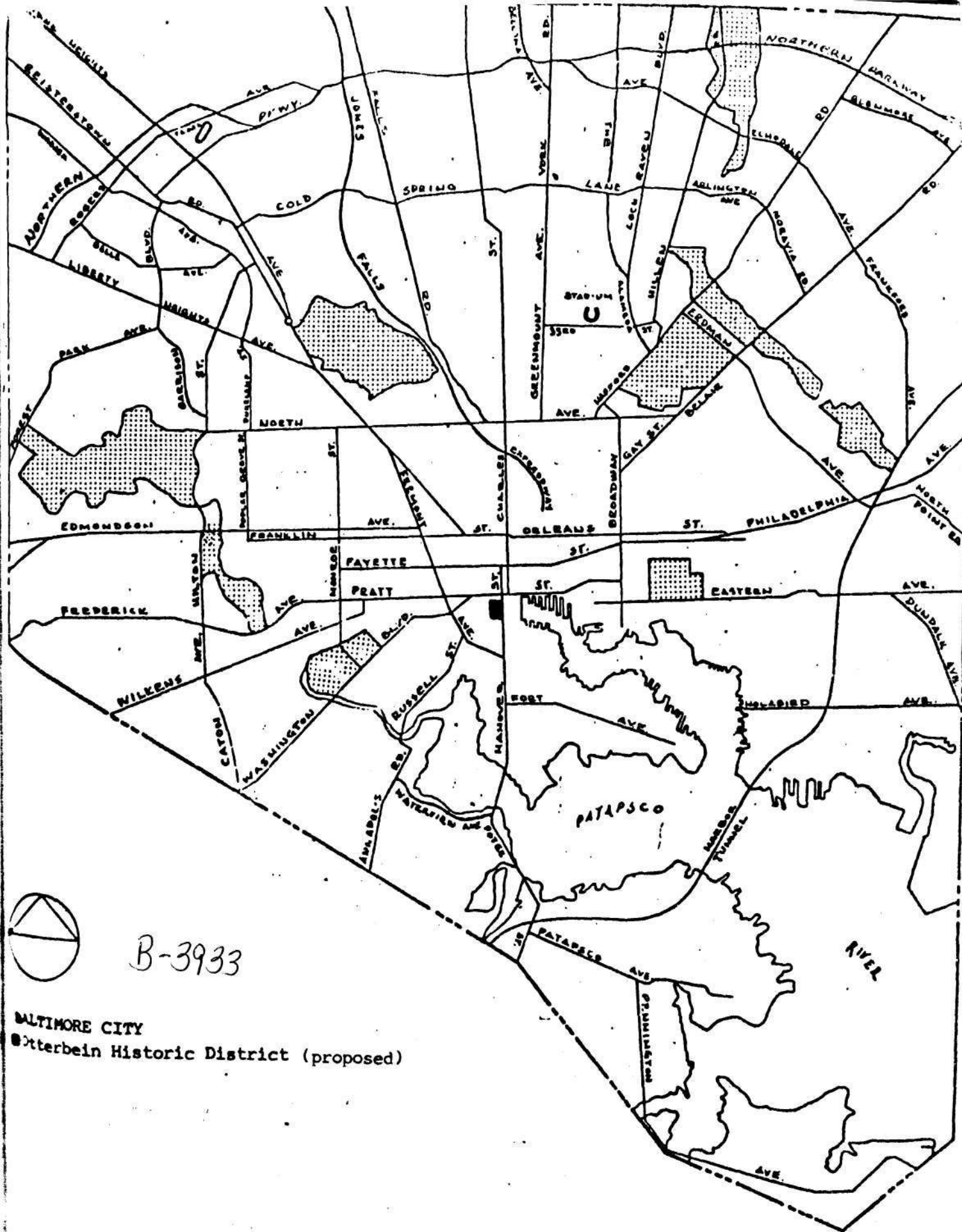
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

B-3933

PROPOSED OTTERBEIN HISTORIC DISTRICT





B-3933

BALTIMORE CITY
Otterbein Historic District (proposed)



B-3933

~~B-3997~~

St. Monica's 120 W. Hill St.
Baltimore, Md.
Marie Fischer Cooke
May, 1982
Northeast corner



~~B-3997~~
B-3933

St. Monica's 120 W. Hill St.
Baltimore Md.
Marie Fischer Cooke
May, 1982
North elevation



B-3933
~~B-3997~~

St. Monica's 120 W. Hill St.
Baltimore, Md.
Marie Fischer Cooke
May, 1982
Northwest corner



B. 3933
~~B. 3997~~

St. Monica's 120 W. Hill St.
Baltimore, Md.
Marie Fischer Cooke
May, 1982
Southwest corner